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and as the validity of *Sylvia pinus* Wilson is not affected by the earlier *Certhia pinus* Linn. nor by *Sylvia pinus* Lath., a mere reference of the former to the genus *Sylvia*, the Pine Warbler should revert to its old name of *pinus* and be known as *Dendroica pinus* (Wils.).—WITMER STONE, *Academy Natural Sciences, Philadelphia*.

Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*) on Belle Isle, Detroit, Mich.
—On page 463 of 'The Auk,' for 1920 there is a note by Bradshaw H. Swales recording a Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*) seen by him on Belle Isle, May 6, 1920.

Strange as it may seem I probably saw the same warbler on that date as my report to the Biological Survey will disclose. I saw the bird first about 8 A. M. and watched it for some time. It was in low bushes on the edge of a road bordering one of the canals. It would drop down to the ground, then up to the low bush again, constantly uttering its fine, high "chip" note and nervously flitting about in such a manner as to show the extensive white on the tail. Finally I walked on through the woods but when I returned to the same locality an hour or so later the bird, a lovely male in full plumage, was still in the immediate vicinity. I sat down and watched him again for some time and knew that there was no mistake in the identification as I had seen and studied many of this species while living in Indianapolis, Indiana, where the bird is fairly common.—ETTA S. WILSON, *Detroit, Mich.*

Some Records of Breeding Birds for the Vicinity of Washington, D. C.—During the many years of collecting oological material in the marshes along the Potomac River on the District of Columbia boundary line and vicinity, I have personally collected nests and eggs of the following species, which have never been recorded.

***Rallus virginianus*.** VIRGINIA RAIL.—While collecting with my son Edward E. Court, June 3, 1917, we found two nests of this species, containing 7 and 11 eggs respectively, in the marshes just back of Jackson City. The nests were built among the cat-tails about six inches above high water, and composed of reeds, lily stems and marsh grass. In both cases the eggs were heavily incubated, but made perfect specimens. There were other pairs nesting as we heard birds at several other places in the marsh.

The eggs were all uniform in color, a light cream-white, spotted mostly at the large ends, with reddish-brown and with faint markings of lavender.

The whole time we were in this part of the marsh the birds were within twenty feet of us.

***Rallus elegans*.** KING RAIL.—Reported by Dr. Chas. W. Richmond and Mr. S. S. Dickey, Pennsylvania, as nesting here. This season Mr. Ernest A. Sikken, Hyattsville, Maryland, and myself found a set of eleven eggs in the marshes back of Jackson City, Virginia. This set is in the Sikken collection. The eggs were incubated about five days. This is one of the rarest of the nesting species in this locality.

Gallinula galeata. FLORIDA GALLINULE.—We collected a set of seven eggs June 3, 1917, and one of eight May 30, 1919. Both sets were started in incubation about five days. The first nest was placed on the top of a large bunch of marsh grass, poorly constructed of lily stems and reeds. This set is very handsomely marked, and all the eggs are evenly spotted with pale buff and deep reddish-brown and chestnut.

The second set had a lighter back ground. Birds were not seen but were heard.

Botaurus lentiginosus. AMERICAN BITTERN.—On June 3, 1917 we found three nests of this species. The first had three young ready to fly, the second three young ten days old, while the third contained four hard set eggs which I took. This nest was a rather large platform of reeds about a foot above the water. The female flushed when I was within three feet of her.

Eggs shining brownish-drab.

Bubo virginianus virginianus. GREAT HORNED OWL.—A set of three eggs was taken by my friends Robert Bains and Rowland J. Booth. This is the first set ever taken in the District of Columbia. The bird had nested in a large sycamore tree on the edge of Rock Creek from which the female was flushed. Eggs three, incubation far advanced in early March, 1920. This set is in the collection of Mr. Rowland T. Booth, Silver Springs, Maryland.

Antrostomus carolinensis. CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW.—While collecting in St. Marys County, Maryland, May 10, I was fortunate to find a set of this species. This is the first set taken in this county. The two eggs were somewhat incubated and I have them in my collection. Just across the river in Northampton County, Virginia, they are rather plentiful and I have heard several calling at once and many times flushed birds going through the wilder country toward Smith Point light house.—EDW. J. COURT, *Washington, D. C.*

Sturnus vulgaris. EUROPEAN STARLING.—This species has made its way down here and in 1920 I found them nesting on April 20 on Bladgens Hills. Six pairs nested in a grove of maples and I secured a nest and five eggs. I also found them nesting in deserted nests of the Red-headed Woodpecker, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*, at Brookland, D. C., and a small colony at College Park, Prince George County, Maryland.

Rare Records for Ann Arbor and the State of Michigan.

Tyto pratincola. BARN OWL.—This species is becoming more common each year. The first set of eggs taken in the state was given to the Museum of Zoology by the collector, Mr. Walter E. Hastings of South Lyon, Oakland County. The nest was found April 8, 1916, in an enlarged nest of the Flicker. It was built in an old maple tree about four miles northeast of South Lyon, and about forty feet from the ground.

Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis. ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.—This migrant is rarely seen here, but one was taken at Portage Lake, about